THE NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and plaresting communications will be gladly received.]

Letter from Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 15, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era: Three weeks ago, Mr. Editor, I came from

the busy halls of Oberlin College to spend the winter in the vicinity of this beautiful city of the "Hoosiers," and have not received the late issues of your valuable paper. One only celled, in 1857 there were built two as fine needs to be deprived of a few of its vists to be ships as are now in our navy, as will be seen members of the U. L. A., of Pennsylvania, made to fully appreciate the many excellent by the service that they rendered during the and they resolved, at their last meeting, to go qualities of the ERA.

In your issue of the 30th ultimo, your Philadelphia correspondent informs us that Pennsylvania has taken the initiatory steps in a movement toward the erection of a monument will use their influence in securing a liberal State has, I trust, only begun her movement. to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens.

It is eminently fit that Pennsylvania, whose adopted son Mr. Stevens was, should take the hera under the expectation that the initiatory in this movement; yet the fame of Thaddeus Stevens no more belongs to Pennsylvania than does Lincoln's to Itlinois. His services were national, and every colored man in the land should esteem it a privilege to aid tunity of getting back what they have lost." in this noble enterprise. Let the movement The people of this section of the State have be made national, and let a monument be reared every confidence in our member of Congress. of Harper's Ferry is yet unmarked by a monu the slave with vote, voice, gold, and principle, sence to your city. Mr. Potter is one of those have ever been inflicted upon any race. and, sacrificing all that in life is dear to man men whom the Republican party in Escambia by our local discussion, have thrown a damper

ment to the memory of John Brown and the to the State Legislature ; but may God ever Irish brother. noble beroes who fell with him at Harper's bless this man, for he stood up for right against The Frenchman might continue to hate the Ferry shall in some sense express our appre- might, and with the assistance of Divine Prussian, and the latter, remembering the first ciation of their inestimably valuable services to Providence, he came out triumphant. His Napoleon and Berlin, feel a pardonable glory our race. Nor do we believe that to Ohio, opponents did not stop here, for they resorted in planting his cannon in the Champ de Mars, whose adopted son John Brown was, belongs to all sorts of low and unprincipled means to and in making the palace of Versailles his hoshis fame any more than that the fame of Thad. deprive him of his office as Collector of Cus- pital. That, in Democratic America, resting deus Stevens belongs to Pennsylvania. Like toms for the port of Pensacola. In this they upon the Declaration of Independence, and Pennsylvania, we have taken the initiatory in would have carried out their ends had not the proclaiming abroad, after a successful war, this movement, and like her we call upon every President seen at once that the removal of Mr. | "Liberty and Equality for all," the American colored man in the land who has felt the effects Potter, and putting a man who did not possess people, individually and through their repreof oppression to join hands with us in this any claims whatever upon the Rpublican party, sentatives, should subject us to such insults as sacred enterprise. Men of color, what would have certainly defeated the Republican we are liable daily to receive, is a disgrace to say you? Shall this work go forward? party in this county in the next campaign; but the civilization of the country. Let them take Shall the world be made to know that, what since his retention in office, the "bolting Re a lesson from the late procession of the much ever may be our faults in other respects, in publicans" have seen their error, and they are condemned internationale in New York city. gratitude finds no place within our breasts. now returning to the true and only course With these fanatics, Liberte, Egalite, Frater-Oberlin has proposed no particular plan; she which all honest Republicans ought to go, and nile, seem to have a real meaning. Others only hopes to get the movement on foot. She now we have every hope of a united party in may be satisfied with simple citizenship and is ready to co-operate with any plan that seems | this county, and I venture to say that in the | the small spoils of office. I glory in the fact, feasible. Let every State, through the columns next election, the Republicans will send the that my majority and citizenship were coinci-

The colored people of this city have much | honesty. over which to rejoice in the events of a few short years. In the to them glorious victories Pensacola seems to be the only talk at present, before we were citizens. Feeling this, I, for gained, for there are those living, and their heads and, from what I can see, the Republican can. one, have determined that no pardoning of unare not silvered by age, to whom there are vivid didate who will be announced for mayor will repentant rebels, whether it be an Administraremembrances of the days when Terre Haute certainly defeat his Democratic opponent, if tion measure or not, shall stand between me was a "hard place for a darkey;" when row- the election is honestly conducted; also, the and my rights. Those may be calm, who have dies stoned colored churches and broke up names who are mentioned for the Board of never felt the lash. They may counsel sweet peaceable gath rings of colored people with Aldermen, and the other city officers are cer. patience, who have never felt a barrier before perfect impunity, so far as the law was con- tainly the best selection of the Republican them in life; but we, who have our own cerned, because the rowdies were themselves party; and, in thus having such men, we see hard battle to fight, and who feel strong because the only competent witnesses present. Those nothing but complete success for the Republi- we have faith that though justice be blind she all Mayors do, and promised, as all officials days are happily past, and right well are the cans. We have been favored with a change in is not deaf-who know that God is not dead good citizens of the place redeeming the char- postmasters lately. Mr. Luther Mening, a yet-have determined to cry aloud and con-

tinction on account of race or color is made. rington, Florida, in place of Mr. George W. justice. The High School, with open arms, stands ready Legallias. It is a mystery to the citizens why Everywhere, I understand, colored people en- appointing Mr. Mening to the same position, joy equal rights, save in hotels and barber shops. Is it not a burning shame on the colored race that colored men will persist in perpetuating this hateful practice of making distincas absolutely as do trades' unions the system | the regular Republican party. of apprenticeships? How disgusting is it to hear a barber clamoring for equal rights and abusing in round terms the hotel-keeper who informs him that "We don't accommodate niggers here," who himself makes the same response to his colored customer? I am informed that we are to have Frederick Douglass during the lecture season. Will our hotels again compel him to the alternative of taking his meals at his room, or of seeking the hospitality of some private citizen? And will our barbers politely ask him "up stairs to get a shave?" How long are we to be subjected to these base insults? How long are respectable colored men, entering a strange city, friendless and unknown, to be compelled by insolent proprietors of hotels to seek shelter at a fourth-rate boarding place in some obscure alley? "R. T. G." has struck the key-note of this question, and with one voice our citizens second his proposition. Let us hold up the hands of Senator Sumper in his efforts to secure the passage of his bill of rights.

This question of civil rights with us is a vital one. We, too, are ready to make the passage of some such bill as Senator Sumper's the test of this Administration—the basis of The steamer Lizzie, Captain N. C. Febber, make the lights and shadows of this debate our allegiance to party or man. The time for left here on yesterday for New Orleans. It stand out in bolder relief, for the Senate Champassive submission has passed. Action, deter. will be remembered that this fine steamer has ber must be a scene worthy of Rembrandt's mined and aggressive, is now demanded. been undergoing repairs for some time at Bag- pencil, our half rebel and suspiciously recon-Nothing short of equal rights, in the broadest | dad, Florida. She is now thoroughly refitted, structed ex-Governor, but now Senator, Alcorn sense of the term, can satisfy us. Let us, then, and has splendid accommodations for freight pleaded in propria persona, not through Revsend up to Congress petitions from every part of this broad land that shall not only gladden the heart of that great and good man whose whole life has been one incessant battle for the rights of man, but shall also make us felt as a yesterday, we note with pleasure the departure sand Republican majority in the State of Mis. power in the counsels of this nation. R. B. B.

P. S .- We expect to send you a club for the

Letter from Florida. ..

WARRINGTON, FLA., Nov. 29, 1871, To the Editor of the New National Era: by the visit of our Honorable Senator T. W. strength. Osborne, and on his arrival at this station he

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authorities of this station, and after spending a Letter from Philadelphia. few hours with his friends in the navy yard, he

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1871. returned again to the city of Pensacola. To the Editor of the New National Era: It is something remarkably strange that Sen-A breathing spell, after a hard term's work, ator Osborne has been in Congress three years. acceptable to teacher and pupil alike, gives and, I am sorry to say, that during that period he has entirely overlooked the interests of this of writing to you again. navy yard, and, in fact, the rebuilding of this

First, let me congratulate you on the sure vard and the prograing of the neccessary apposition your paper is securing among our propriations, while is placed upon a very ground of success, where you can stand and important committee—the Committee of Na- fight manfully for the right. Your urgent val Affairs. Before the war this yard always editorial and form of petition to be circulated employed from six to seven hundred men, mechanics and laborers, and it was regarded as one allow me to say a little tardy. We are gathering of the most important navy yards on the Gulf in our names here, and intend to forward coast. To prove that this yard cannot be exgoodly number to our gallant champion. have presented the subject to the prominent war. The names of these vessels were the Pen- carnestly to work in advocacy of the matter. sacola and the Seminole; and as this station What are the other States doing? Why do has become the headquarters of the Gulf squad- we not hear from them? Little "Rhody," all ron, I hope our representatives in Congress honor to her, has sent one list, and the Empire appropriation for the rebuilding of this yard : Let every colored clergyman, lawyer, public and that the few people who have remained official, and influential private citizen force this here under the expectation that the first part of the rebuilt again, may be enabled to regain what men," until no man, dependent upon us for they have lost here, in laying out all their little votes, will dare to oppose our just claim. Let mite with the impression "that there would be them feel that we are of that large and increas-

better times, and that all would have an oppor- ing class "Who know their rights, And, knowing, dare maints

Is there a prominent or humble colored man that shall testify to all ages the gratitude of a the Hon. J. T. Walls, and earnestly believe in the country who has not felt this iron of race to one whose life was so unselfishly de. that if the other members will co-operate with proscription enter his soul? Who has not voted to the cause of equal rights. But while him there will not be much difficulty in supwe most heartily second this movement, we do plying the wants of the people of West Florida. contumely, scorn, and insult, which, if inflicted not forget that the grave of the brave old hero I noticed to day, with much pleasure, the upon a less patient race, would have produced return of our Collector of Customs, Hiram revolt? No annoyances-no wrongs more ment. John Brown fought for the freedom of Potter, Jr., who has been on a leave of ab petty, contemptible, and utterly unjustifiable

It exceeds the old proscription of the Jews with his heart's blood, he sealed his devotion county may be justly proud of, and I can assure in England. It rivals the disgraceful penal to the cause of liberty. we, of Oberlin, have you that he will be long remembered by the code which England wrote for Ireland. It of late agitated considerably the question of colored population of Pensacola and vicinity in puts to the blush the worst persecutions of erecting a monument to his memory, and I fear after years; for had it not been for his bold religious sects. Could wrong ever be justified; and fearless stand against bolting and split were any one form of religion to be maintained (so-called) Republican tickets last fall one year at the expense of every other, then, with some But forgetting past differences as to the ago, the Democracy would at this day have semblance of reason, might the Christian hate mode, I think we are all determined to devote had full and undisputed control of this county, and persecute the Jew and Infidel ; then might ourselves to this work until a towering monn. and would have also re-elected their members | the Protestant Englishman ill-treat his Catholic

of the Era, speak its continents on this ques. Democracy to their final homes, and teach dent, but my manhood preceded best them that in the Republican party there is were human beings, with certain inalienable human rights to hospitality, recreation, and The contest for city offices for the city of the opportunities for intellectual development discharged soldier of one of the Pennsylvania | tend, step by step, until in the organic law of In the Indiana State Normal School, located volunteers, and late a clerk in the Quar. the land, beyond cavil and beyond jeopardy, our

"The best way to put down the agitator,' to receive colored youth whenever prepared. Mr. L. was removed by the Department and said a prominent European judge, "is to give to the Forty-second Congress, for we intend to ment, although Mr. L. is well known in this abolished. Any one who has read the recent to carry out this idea any the less worthy. community as a gentleman of undoubted repu- debate on Mr. Sumner's bill between that gentions on account of color, and especially tation, and is well liked by this community at tleman and Senator Hill, of Georgia, must have colored youth have been zealously at work astonishing is it that they will do this in a large, and there is nothing in his official conprofession of which they have a complete mo duct that caused his removal; but think that of justice, when confronted with half-awakened Miss Jackson, manfacturing all varieties of the nopoly—the policy of which they could control his political views did not correspond with sympathies, defective reasoning faculties, and genus rag-baby, collecting new and old toys, Republic came to my mind. Thrasymachus was Orphan Asylum. The school-house has reagain contending with Socrates, and strange to sembled a second-hand Gruff & Tackleton toy man of ability, and one who is well qualified say, the subject was the same. What is jus- shop, or a fair on a small scale. If the little for the position, and he is highly esteemed in tice; what is injustice? Thrasymachus, as of this community as the right man in the right place, and that they have not lost anything by old, got the worst of it, and showed conclusively that he had no clear conception of the terms. The modern Thrasymachus, however, Great preparations are now being made by did not acknowledge, as his ancient prototype the young people of Warrington for a grand did, the wise conclusion of Socrates-"never, exhibition, which will come off on the 4th and then, my excellent Thrasymachus, is injustice 5th of December, under the direction of E. S. more advantageous than justice. Well, Socra-Scott, a student of Lincoln University. After tes, let this be your entertainment for the feast

when they both were known to be Republicans.

This, of course, is best known to the Depart-

We find in Mr. L. Mening, his successor, a

leave here for college; and, should there be

any encouragement extended to Mr. Scott prior

to his departure for the University, there is

but little doubt but what he will return again

terday, and I trust that the visit will not only

soon to reside in our midst permanently.

the close of this exhibition, Mr. Scott will of Bendis," [Christmas.] Senator Hill means well to his "humble" negro friends, if his logic is defective. He would give us the privileges granted to other animals half human, existence, air, burial, and with strange inconsistency, would grant us to To-day is Thanksgiving, and it is a note- sit with him in the Senate, but would not have worth, as well as to say that it is a praise- us with him in the cars, hotels, or theatres. worthy, fact, that the day is being duly ob- This is Thrasymachus' definition of justice served by the citizens of this Point by closing finally resolved and found to be identical with all places of business and retiring to their injustice. When the Ithuriel like spear of the several places of worship and there rendering modern Socrates touched him, he wriggled and thanks to the Creator from whom all blessings squirmed. Any shrewd negro would have, by "instinct," avoided such a contest. As if to and passengers, and I can assure you that it is els, for his disfranchised Confederate generals truly a great advantage to the citizens and captains, and lieutenants. With stentorian merchants of Warrington, Pensacola, and Mil- tones he rose to rebuke the fanatical Sumner. ton. Among the passengers who left here "I come here indorsed by twenty-eight thouof Mr. Frank Smith, who is going to New Or. sissippi, at the recent election in that State. leans for medical treatment. Mr. Smith has In that State we have equality before the law. been confined to his room for eighteen months, We have free and full transportation upon the and it is strange to say that his complaint has railroad cars. We have just such a law as the baffled the skill of all the doctors of this place, colored people of the State are content to and, being advised by his friends to go to New have."

Orleans, he accordingly left on the Lizzie yes- "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

sissippi, the accounts which came to us to-day and poll tax) is six dollars, without any corme an opportunity, just before the holidays, (December 23d) in the Tribune, of the out- responding benefit, save his vote; and those teachers and pupils in this model State, so fit man's vote, are the men to pander to this for amnesty!

We remember how he made himself Gov- The constitutional amendment recognizes amendment was tacked on it.

tive colored gentleman, trained in one of the best jury summoned by a coroner. his education had not the arts of a demagogue, publicans in the State of New Jersey? This was beaten in a contest for the United States question demands an answer; here is the an-Senatorship by colored votes!

against your rights!

"Civis," in your last issue, in a letter which shows that his State does not lack talent, takes me to task for a stricture on ex-Senator Revels. My remark was merely an incidental one; but, such as it was, carefully considered. "Civis" does not comprehend my use of the word "accident;" hence, I shall not notice his rhetoric, nor take up your space by explana

Men often, however, in the strict Latin sense of the term, do "fall against" an office. The Latins also used the word, as "Civis" gountless knows, either of a bad or a good event. If, as my critic says, "Senator Revels has the entire confidence of the Republicans of the State, and would be thought of to-day among the first for any responsible position which may need a strong and firm man," I have no word to say.

I committed a mistake by forgetting the old proverb-De mortuis nil nisi bonum.

A committee of our citizens had an interview with our Mayor elect, Mr. Stokley, to-day, looking toward some city reforms we purpose inaugurating. He received us pleasantly, as affirmed this to be the normal relation of the bank, and advances are made only on security do, his earnest co operation. We have the strongest confidence in his promises, and look forward to a brighter future in this city.

here, whose magnificent buildings were erected termaster's Department at Barramas, Florids, rights are secure. Class legislation does no etly, but surely, at work. Invivations have at the joint expense of city and State, no dis- has been appointed as postmaster at War- harm, when the absence of it strengthens in- been sent to distinguished men and women to lecture before us. Several have replied favorably thus far.

There is a report that the executors of Mr. him no grievance." We commend the axiom Stevens' estate have at last decided to erect a monument to his memory. This does not ren-"agitate" until this, our worst grievance, is der our first suggestion and practical attempt

The scholars connected with the institute for vulgar prejudices. The first book of Plato's books, &c., to send down to your Colored fatherless and motherless ones find half as much pleasure in receiving the contributions as these children have found real enjoyment in giving them, Miss Jackson and her scholars will be amply repaid. They are repaid already. The union. teachers have pardoned a little remissness in study, in view of the nobler lesson they have been learning-generosity. We cannot all be great, learned, or rich, but we can be kindhearted, unenvious, loving, generous. "Mighty of heart! Mighty of mind! Magnanimous! To be this increasingly, is indeed to advance in

life, not in the trappings of it." . But I must end this letter, which has swung from politics to charity and magnanimity. How wide the sweep! It is certainly from pole to pole. How can I better end than with "A merry Christmas to us all, my dears, God bless reprehensible methods of extorting higher us!" "God bless us every one," said Tiny

What is a Citizen? And How are Colored Citizens Treated in New Jersey?

TRENTON, N. J., July 20, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era: The original meaning of the term citizen is derived from the Greek word iodis, a city; oolis, the word itself, being toditgs. Polites, government-one entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges in the government in which he lives. He differs from an alien in this respect, that citizenship is not accorded to an alien, except by special enactment, and then by virtue of his allegiance. Citizenship embraces all the burdens, duties, privileges, immunities, and emoluments pertaining to the government. Taxes, bearing of arms, and jury duty are a part of the burdens imposed. But, in New Jersey, such is the respect they have By distributing a certain share of their profits We believe what you say and feel ashamed for the colored citizen, he is exempted from among their workmen, numerous manufacturing of it. Of course the fountain cannot rise higher jury duty, and that without his consent. In

Negroes, like the Abolitionists, have terrible rights and privileges of a citizen by the color The Freedman's Bank and W. J. nemories, and they remember this same Alcorn, of his skin, except his taxes. The colored but a very short time ago, opposing equality man was required to pay this tax before in the public schools. We commend to him his citizenship was constitutionally granted; also, as a corollary to his state of law in Mis- and in Trenton, New Jersey, his tax (bounty rages committed on black and white school who hold positions by virtue of the colored diabolical proscription.

ernor, and sent Revels and Ames to the Senate no distinction on account of race, color, or chapter in the annals of these times. On the because he was laboring under a "disability." previous condition of servitude. The idea of east corner of the same block I pointed out the When the "disability" was removed and he black and white is entirely obliterated from famous banking house of Corcoran & Riggsbegan to show his true colors, he knocked down the Constitution. What the Government has now managed, I believe, by George W. Riggs. the puppet he had formerly set up, when it made | done the States are bound to do; for colored a feeble effort to stand, and elected himself, or men are citizens of the several States respectional better than an argument. Let us take rather "was chosen," as he graphically tells tively, all laws to the contrary notwithstand. two living men-men whose names are immedius, "to a seat in the Senate of the United ing. And what the States have no right to W. Corcoran, the head of the little old banking States, when the Legislature of the State of do, no party can do. It will not do for the house at the corner, and William J. Wilson, Mississippi was full of ex-rebels; when the Gov- party to recognize the principle of either white cashier of the new savings bank—the one white ernor of the State was an ex-Confederate gen- or colored being entitled to any peculiar or and the other colored, both natives of the eral; when the President of the Senate was a exclusive rights or privileges; for that is what man who had been a gallant colonel in the the fifteenth amendment nullified and abol- federates and Wilson with the slaves. It can Southern war; when the State Senate and ished. Juries must be impanneled on this be no offence to the white man to say that, like House were full of returned soldiers." We basis, and this only. Not an equal number, his colored brother, he was of humble origin, remember all this, and find Senator Alcorn certainly not; for their population does not and it is equally true that while he flourished just such a man as would naturally, after such entitle them to so many, but to what their quota antecedents, lose his "interest" in his set of representation entitle them to. A white or in riches and in graces with his years. Under measure—the amnesty bill—if the civil rights | colored jury, as an exclusive body, is a clear | former Administration's, before the Sub-Treas violation of the law; for that is what the fif- ury, he was the principal depositary of the What chivalrous rebels would consent to be teeth amendment nullified and abolished. This letter of credit in all financial circles. Belongmade eligible to rule and attempt to destroy is the law. No officer or party has a right to ing to the age that is fast passing away, he their country again, while negroes ride in cars, evade the law. And the party, class of men, does not forget that most of attended common schools, and sat down at a or party that fails to rightly administer the result of the confidence of his Government

Have the colored people of Mississippi no confidence and support of a citizen; and the forts in that direction, there are no more beaubetter man, black or white, to represent them? citizen who will continue to support any such tiful objects than his noble Art Gallery and the Are they so much at the mercy of the ex Con- man, class of men, or party, is undeserving Louisa Home for Indigent Ladies. The black federates that they dare not select a friendly citizenship. Only look at it! Out of between white man nor an able black man? Are they six and seven thousand colored voters, not one tion for the Freedman's Savings Bank, Wm. such devoted workers for the "party" that has been impanneled on a United States J. Wilson, the present indomitable cashier, they forget their race. I recall, with indig jury-only one on a State jury, about a dozen was engaged teaching school on Twelfth street, nation, the fact that, in South Carolina, a na- on petit juries, and one exclusively colored European Universities, who in consequence of Has justice been done to the colored Re-

Let the short-sighted opponents of that gen- in power-the professed friends of the colored into requisition if they still persist in this wrong and outrage; for where there is a wrong. as they have been too often exploded. They our professed friends turn their backs upon us. we would have been satisfied with.

Yours for the right, WM. E. WALKER.

The True Labor Reform.

Labor, and the politicians of our Southern States for the public or for any of the officers of the two forces. It is a long step from slavery to of real estate. It is unnecessary to give furthe wage system—a grand stride, which the ther details. The concern itself stands first toilers of even Christian Europe were centuries among financial institutions. Its future may in making. Slavery was the prevailing system be judged from its present. in Greece and Rome when their much vaunted care and integrity it must distance all compet civilization was at its height. It disappeared tors, inasmuch as it has secured the confidence but yesterday from the United States and of the great race which, united for one object, Russia, and is just going in Brazil. It still can accomplish almost anything. Imagine lingers like a blighting shadow in a few dark these millions of colored men, women, and corners of the globe where the light of the children, all resolved upon hoarding up their

ineteenth century has not yet fully penetrated. But it is also a long step from the wage system to the complete emancipation of the working people. The relation of laborer to employer is servitude for a consideration—a modified slavery entered voluntarily by the laborer himself, and terminable at his pleasure, subject to forfeiture of pay if terminated before

be adopted to carry on the vast industrial operations of the world? How are the hired aborers to be entirely emancipated from their condition of modified servitude without utterly ing of the coadjutors of Mr. Wilson in the disorganizing business of every kind? How administration of the affairs of this magnificent Law Department Howard Uniare they to live without the wages which capi- institution is Colonel D. L. Eaton, of Pittsdispense with the hired muscle and brain which now render their money valuable to themselves and society? We answer that co-operation-co-operation both in production and distribution-is that better system which is eventually to supplant the present one and join capital and labor in a grand harmonious, beneficent

mediately, and any attempt to force its conthe working class in intelligence and organiz ing power warranted, would certainly produce more or less disturbance and distress. The its lessons, and alike anticipate the glorious step, however, we have already said, is a long one, and it cannot be taken all at once. The power of united action they are already beginning to learn, and the habit of combining for various other purposes having been established, the working people will perceive in time that the same principle may be more profitably em-ployed than in furthering such clumsy expedients as strikes and other more violent and

No such radical change can be effected im-

In this country co-operative societies have, with a few notable exceptions, net succeeded well in attempting to carry on productive in-dustries. Co-operative stores have yielded better results, but, except in New England, very few attempts have been made to establish such institutions. Co-operative banks are prac tically unknown here, though our analogous building and loan associations, which admirably exemplify the principle of co-operation practically applied, have flourished for many years, especially in Pennsylvania, and have furnished the ladder by which not a few poor a citizen—the inhabitant of a city, State, or men have climbed to competence. The skilled workmen of America are gaining rapidly in knowledge, self-reliance, and facility for association, and will soon be in a position to start co-operative banks and stores in every manufacturing town, by which they may save and accumulate sufficient capital and gain sufficient administrative experience to embark in co-operative manufacturing and mining enterprises. Meanwhile, large employers, both individuals and corporations, may take a hint from the information contained in Hon. D. J. Morrell's letter on "Industrial Partnerships," which was published in the Press of November 14.

Wilson.

We take the following from "Anecdotes of Public Men," by J. W. FORNEY, published in the Sunday Chronicle :

"After riding along Pennsylvania avenue and observing the new residences going up in every quarter, and the broad streets laid with enduring composite, we stopped on the noble walk before the north front of the Treasury Department and stood opposite the Freedman's Savings Bank. Its history will form a striking contrast between two ideas, and suggests a under our institutions William J. Wilson was law, when in their power, is not worthy the and in the rapid growth of Washington, although he himself has resisted many of the recent efnear R. in Washington city, without remu peration. The trustees called upon him to make the bank known to the colored people of America, and he undertook the work. first office was a rented room in a small brick house on G street, where he remained for a few months stemming the tide of bigotry against swer, and here is the proof. Here is the party his race, and untiring in teaching them the tleman reflect to-day that the second rate man for more than two years, with the Legis. institution that would keep them safe and white man they elected, and his carpet-bagger lature, the Controller, Superintendent of the profitably. A freedman in 1866 told Wilson colleague, I am ashamed to say, from Boston, Penitentiary, United States Marshals, Sher- two hundred dollars stolen, but that the old both voted against Mr. Sumner's bill. And iffs, Postmasters, Common Councils, who oc man had still twenty four dollars left, and this the latter had the audacity to say, in full cupy these positions by virtue of the colored was the first investment, under Wilson's ad-Senate, that if the colored people of the man's vote, and yet he is left out in the cold the seed from which has grown what is already South could be heard they would say, "Give in direct defiance of law, and contrary to rea a gigantic and must become an overwhelming us amnesty first. We will be sure to get our rights sooner or later under your bill." Think, slaves so long as our rights are wrested from corpor of Nineteenth and L streets in Wash. colored men of Mississippi, South Carolina, and us and have not the liberty to exercise the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, in Wash-Sawyer, and Schurz voting with a Saulsbury ored man is to withhold his support, for if they moved to the northwest corner of Pennsylvania refuse to do justice by him when they cannot avenue and Nineteenth street. During this do without his vote, it is certain they will not period colored soldiers began to deposit somewhen they can. If they will not when in their enough to do so now reap the benefit of their power, they cannot when out of their power. wisdom. In the winter of 1867 the bank was Perhaps the strong arm of the law may be brought moved to Seventh street, between E and F. where it remained for fourteen months, until finally it was located in the new building opposite the Treasury Department, to which I there must be a remedy. All reasons, objec- have referred. There are few banking houses tions, and excuses are not worthy of refutation. in America equal to it, and yet, large, comfurther extended, inasmuch as the company are the same as in the days of slavery, when has purchased the whole of the western portion We have the same right, and it becomes our out Corcoran & Riggs, so that the entire square duty to shape our own course, for our rights may be given up to them. It may be called a are not safe in their hands. The finale of the the South and Southwest. They have fine tree of many branches, extending through matter is this, that we shall have to demand a buildings, with capable officers engaged in full and entire recognition of all our rights as the good work of collecting the savings penalty for their refusal to give us less, which for the freedmen, and so hoarding and in

vesting them that in the course of time the institution will be second to none on the continent. The Washington depositors are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred a day, and the daily amount of business varies from six to twenty thousand dollars. In four weeks these deposits have exceeded the drafts by Under the system of slavery Capital owned sixty thousand dollars. No discounts are made earnings in one banking institution, and then contrast this unity of action with the savings banks in other cities and States which have grown rich because they have been preferred by only a portion of the whites, and you have the story in a nutshell. The architect of all this property is William J. Wilson, the cashier, an earnest, hard-headed, true-hearted man, the expiration of a specific contract.

It may be asked, What better system can ness of a John W. Garrett or a George Law, and the conviction of an Oliver Cromwell. As a Pennsylvanian, I am proud to record the fact that, perhaps, the most efficient and perseverburg. But Wilson is, in fact, the W. W. Corcoran of the colored men of the South, success fully emerging from a deadlier struggle, fighting against sterner obstacles, and perhaps surer of a grander future. Who knows but that in the years that lie beyond, a reputation as terity of the colored banker as that which has thousand times awarded the white capitalist? I said at the beginning that Christmas is that ward, and when manhood solemnly looks backward, and, as I conclude this striking contrast,

destiny of our country? Effect of Free Trade in England as Described by Englishmen.

may not both child and man be instructed by

"Those who enjoy professional means get more for their money. "Absolute ruin to operatives, small house holders, and tradesmen.

"Rich increase their wealth and luxury." "Increased poor rates, pauperism and crime." "Materiamilias buys her silks and satins 5 or 10 per cent. cheaper.

The means and savings of the working classes at the lowest ebb.' "Smokeless chimneys, closed shops, crowded poor-houses, glutted jails, and crowds of squalid dlers."-Sir E. Sullivan. "Exports and imports marvellously in-

creased.' "Thousands upon thousands cannot get their bread."-James Roberts, London. Distress pervades the industrial interests

of the kingdom." "One in eighteen of the population receives parochial relief." "Positions of employers and employed alike

"Bringing to poverty and distress millions of population."—R. Burn, Manchester.
"England deafened with spinning wheels her people have not clothes."

Black with digging fuel-the English people die of cold." "England has sold her soul for gain-her people die of hunger."-John Ruskin.

This community was favored a few days ago by the visit of our Honorable Senator T. W.

Osborne, and on his arrival at this station he recovery salute by the necessary salute -The memory of the first Senator, Howard,

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[From the Washington Republican.] Arkansas Assassination.

Foul Murder of a Young Republican Lawyer in Chicot County.

LAKE VILLAGE, CHICOT CO., ARKANSAS,

Hon. Powell Clayton, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR: We have to deplore the loss of another true and tried Republican, foully assass nated by the rebel "Ku-Klux." On Monday, the 11th instant, in the town of Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, our noble young friend Walthell G. Wynn was brutally surdered. Mr. Wynn was a graduate of the Law Department of Howard University at Washington, D. C.

Last April he came to this State, and immeately engaged in the duties of his profession. His quiet and gentlemanly conduct, his geneosity and frankness of character, had won him e esteem of all good citizens, and had gained him many true friends. The poor and the downtrodden looked up to him as one of their rotectors, their advisor, their counsellor.

As a young lawyer, he entered with enthusiasm into the study and practice of his pro-fession, buoyant with hope and life; the future was full of promise to him; a bright career of nor and usefulness seemed to be before him. Gallantly he had served his country in her hour of peril; but a holier sacrifice was required of him, and his warm life has been

poured out upon the altar of liberty. Another victim has fallen by that "fell pirit" of rebellion, of murder, of assassination, that instigated the firing upon Fort Sumter that reveled in the horrors of Andersonville, of Libby prison; that gloated over the massacre at Fort Pillow. The same fell spirit that strewed the streets of New Orleans with bloody corpses, and that now masks itself in the hideous form of Ku Klux. But our friend has not fallen by the hand of the midnight assassin, but in mid-day he has been brutally and cowardly murdered, and his blood cries for vengeance, for swift and sure punishment of the perpetrators of this dastardly crime-the crime at which humanity shudders; the crime upon which God himself hath placed the seal of His displeasure.

This terrible deed has revealed to us the devilish and malignant spirit that pervades a certain class of society in the South

We had been lulled into a kind of security : we had patiently borne all kinds of indignities, insults, and taunts; yet we have stood firm for the right, for law, for order, but we never dreamed that such bloody deeds would follow. We lived on in hope that the principles of justice would prevail, and that peace and security would be our reward; but we cannot conceal nor blind ourselves to the fact that there is no security for those professing or even suspected of being Republicans, except by the strong arm of the law.

The murderers of our friend we have arrested, and they are now confined in the county jail, awaiting their trial. A strong posse has nable crime will suffer the full penalty of the law. There can be no question of their guilt, for the one who pens these lines, and many of those who sign this letter, were eve-witnesses of the terrible deed. We know not who may be the next victim. A feeling of insecurity fills the hearts of all. We are determined to protect ourselves and to punish the guilty ; but we expect to do it as peaceable and law abiding

form you of our sad affliction, but we look to you as one who in times past, by your prompt and determined action as chief executive, redeemed our State from disorder and lawlessness; and now, as our repsesentative in the Senate of the United States, we ask of you that you and before the Senate our condition, our necessity, and the deep feeling of hatred which still rankles in the hearts of many of the Southern people

We thank God that they are not all so. There are many good and noble men in the South, who deeply regret these deeds of violence, and who are willing, as good citizens, to discountenance the spirit which instigates them; but even they are powerless unless the State or Federal authority interposes.

We also request and urge upon you, as our representative, to exert your whole influence to defeat any measures that may be brought forward in Congress for a "general amnesty," or the enfranchising of those who still cherish the "Lost Cause," and who aid, abet, counsel, or sympathize in the perpetuation of such dark and damning crimes.

We know that the genius and spirit of government are founded upon the principles of civil liberty, of self-government, of free institutions; but we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that when men commit crimes they must be punished. Whey they throw off all selfrestraint they must be restrained, and we ask that those men be shut out from the highest right of citizenship until they have shown themselves worthy of it.

Yours, respectfully, Jas. W. Mason, Judge. F. Downs, County Attorney. W. W. GRAVES, Clerk. GEORGE WILKINSON, J. P. H. A. HARRIMAN, J. P. JOSEPH WHITTERM, M. D. WM. F. WHITTEMORE. D. M. DANO, J. P. ASA FRANKLIN.

On the evening of the 21st instant, at a meetng of the faculty and students of the Law Department of Howard University, held in the law rooms, after short memorial addresses by Professors Langston, Riddle, and Beam, and Messrs. O'Harra, Napier, Mitchell, Matthews, Smyth, Thomas, Murphy, Straker, Belcher, Moss, Johnson, Bland, Serrington, Patterson, and Waring, the following resolutions were Whereas we have heard the sad news of the

assassination of Walthal G. Wynn, Esq., one of the first graduates of the law department of Howard University, District of Columbia, at Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, on the 11th instant, and we are led to believe that this foul deed is to be charged directly to prejudice and partisan hatred: therefore Resolved, That in the death of W.

the law department of Howard University has lost one of its most promising sons, the State a fender, who served her in her hour of peril.

That we urge the legislative departments of and compel the execution of such laws as shall fully protect life and liberty in the South, and thus forever prevent any resort to lynch law. That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the mother and relatives of our beloved brother in this their hour of bereavement.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Washington Daily Chronicle the Daily Republican, the Evening Star, NEW NATIONAL ERA, and Arkansas Republican, for publication.

In Cuba but a garbled form of President

Grant's message was published in the newspapers. All that portion referring to Americans holding slaves in foreign countries was omitted by order of the censor. A correspond. ent writes : "Go where you will on the island of Cuba, visit the towns or plantations, and Americans will be found who own slaves. Some of the largest plantations in the island are owned by Americans, who reside in the United States. A Boston house owns three, a New York house five, and a Philadelphia house four big plantations. If the names of some of these slave owners were published what a cry would be raised in the upper tendom; and if the State Department would make but the slighest inquiries, how it would be astonished on seeing certain names as those of slave owners. The attempt would be worth making, but it would be necessary to appoint a special commission, and not receive the information through the regular channels."-Sunday Chronicle,